

TRAVELING SPRINKLER STRUCTURE COMPRISING SPRAY UNIT ROTATABLE AND ADJUSTABLE IN HEIGHT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a sprinkler, and more particularly to a sprinkler structure comprising a support unit and a spray unit rotatable and adjustable in height.

2. Description of Related Art

The conventional traveling sprinkler structure comprises a support unit and a spray unit fastened with the support unit. The spray unit can be adjusted up and down by means of an adjustment structure comprising a rack and a gear. The rack-gear mechanism is complicated in construction and is therefore not cost-effective. In addition, the rack-gear mechanism does not allow the spray unit to be adjusted up and down with ease and speed. In light of a specific orientation of the rack and the gear, the spray unit can not be rotated.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The primary objective of the present invention is to provide a traveling sprinkler structure comprising a support unit and a spray unit. The support unit is formed of a plurality of support legs for supporting the spray unit on a surface. The spray unit is formed of a water pipe and a nozzle. The water pipe is uprightly supported by the support legs of the support unit in conjunction with two fastening members, each being formed of a tubular seat, a press block, and a control lever. The tubular seat is provided with a center through hole and a side slot in communication with the center through hole. The press block is

pivoted in the side slot. The water pipe is put through the center through hole of the tubular seat. The tubular seat is fastened fixedly with the top end of the support legs. The control lever is pivoted to the tubular seat and is provided with an eccentric press surface capable of pushing the press block to move toward or away from the water pipe. By manipulating the control lever, the water pipe can be rotated or moved up and down.

The features and the advantages of the present invention will be more readily understood upon a thoughtful deliberation of the following detailed description of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows an enlarged perspective view of the fastening member of the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows an exploded view of the fastening member of the present invention as shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows a partial longitudinal sectional view of the present invention as shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 shows a cross-sectional schematic view of the fastening member of the present invention in the fastening state.

FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional schematic view of the fastening member of the present invention in the unfastening state.

FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing that the spray unit of the present invention is rotated and moved up and down.

FIG. 8 shows a perspective view of the control knob of another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 shows a schematic view of the traveling sprinkler structure of the present invention at work.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As shown in FIGS. 1-7, a traveling sprinkler structure embodied in the present invention comprises a support unit, a spray unit, and a fastening unit.

The support unit is formed of a support frame 1 comprising a plurality of support legs 11.

The spray unit is formed of a water pipe 40 and a nozzle 51 which is shown in FIG. 9. The water pipe 40 is uprightly supported by the support frame 1 and is provided at a top end with a nozzle connector 41 for connecting the nozzle 51. The water pipe 40 is further provided at a bottom end with a hose connector 42 for connecting a hose 52, as shown in FIG. 9.

The fastening unit is formed of an upper fastening member 20A and a lower fastening member 20B and is used to fasten the water pipe 40 with the support legs 11 of the support frame 1. The two fastening members 20A and 20B are identical in structure and function. For this reason, only the upper fastening member 20A will be described hereinafter with reference to FIGS. 1-7.

As shown in FIGS. 2-7, the fastening member 20A is formed of a tubular seat 21, a press block 30, and a control lever 60. The tubular seat 21 is provided with a center through hole 23, through which the water pipe 40 is put. The tubular seat 21 is provided in an outer wall

with two pivoting lugs 24. The tubular seat 21 is further provided in the wall with a through slot 25 extending from the outer wall between the two pivoting lugs 24 such that the through slot 25 is in communication with the center through hole 23. The tubular seat 21 is provided in the inner wall of the center through hole 23 with a locating slot 26 extending from an inner end of the through slot 25 through a top end of the center through hole 23. The tubular seat 21 is fastening at a lower end with a top end of the support legs 11 of the support frame 1.

The press block 30 is provided in an inner end with an arcuate surface 31 corresponding in curvature to the outer wall of the water pipe 40. The press block 30 is further provided in the inner end with a projection 32 extending uprightly therefrom. The press block 30 is pivoted in the through slot 25 of the tubular seat 21 such that the arcuate surface 31 is extended into the center through hole 23 of the tubular seat 21, and that the projection 32 is received in the locating slot 26 of the tubular seat 21.

The control lever 60 has a pivoting end 61 which is provided with an eccentric press surface 64. The control lever 60 has an activation end 63 opposite to the pivoting end 61. The control lever 60 is pivoted at the pivoting end 61 to the pivoting lugs 24 of the tubular seat 21 by a pivot 62 such that the eccentric press surface 64 of the control lever 60 is corresponding in location to the press block 30.

As shown in FIG. 5, the water pipe 40 is securely fastened by the fastening unit such that the water pipe 40 is intimately embraced by the arcuate surface 31 of the inner end of the press block 30 at such time when the control lever 60 is swiveled on the pivot 62 in one

direction, thereby causing the eccentric press surface 64 of the control lever 60 to push the press block 30 to move toward the water pipe 40. As the control lever 60 is swiveled again on the pivot 62 in other direction, the press block 30 is relieved of the pressure of the eccentric press surface 64 of the control lever 60, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the water pipe 40 is no longer securely embraced by the arcuate surface 31 of the press block 30. As a result, the water pipe 40 can be freely rotated or moved up and down, as illustrated in FIG. 7.

As shown in FIG. 8, the tubular seat 21 is provided with two pivoting lugs 241 for fastening pivotally a control lever 601 which is swiveled up and down rather than leftward and rightward as shown in FIG. 7.